

THE NORTH: ITS LEADERS AND MILITARY

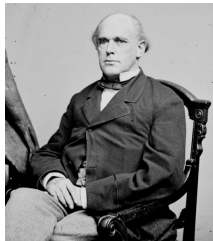
Politicians

Charles Francis Adams (1807-1886) – The son of President John Quincy Adams and Lincoln's minister to Great Britain, he was responsible for negotiating the Trent Affair, the seizure of two Confederate diplomats from the British mail ship *Trent*. Bound for England to seek diplomatic recognition, after their seizure they became the focus of a diplomatic crisis that almost led to war between the US and Great Britain. Eventually, the two men were released but they were not successful in their mission.



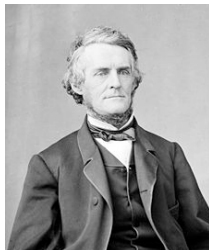
Charles Francis Adams, Sr. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Charles_Francis_Adams.jpg>

Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873): Served as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court until his death. In that capacity, he presided over the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000332>



Salmon P. Chase. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Salmon_Chase%2C_Brady-Handy_photo_portrait_ca1855-1865.jpg>

William Dennison (1815-1882) – As governor of Ohio, he sent Ohio militiamen under the command of McClellan to protect the members of the Wheeling Convention who were meeting to form the new state of West Virginia from the northwestern portion of the state of Virginia. He supported both the war and President Lincoln aggressively. Lincoln appointed him Postmaster General, a post he held until 1866 when he resigned over differences with President Johnson. <http://www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=116>



William Dennison, Jr. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:William_Dennison%2C_Jr.jpg>

William P. Fessenden (1806-1869) – One of the original organizers of the Republican Party, he became secretary of the Treasury when Salmon P. Chase stepped down. After the war he returned to the Senate and chaired the committee on Reconstruction.
<http://www.ustreas.gov/education/history/secretaries/wpessenden.shtml>



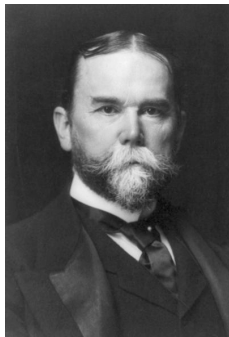
William P. Fessenden. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Hon._Wm._Pitt_Fessenden_of_Maine.png>

Hannibal Hamlin (1809-1891): After Lincoln replaced him with Andrew Johnson on the 1864 Republican ticket, he served as collector of the port of Boston. In 1869 he won one of Maine's two Senate seats and served until 1881. From 1881-1882, he held the post of US Minister to Spain. He spent the rest of his life farming until he died in Bangor, Maine on July 4, 1891 <http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000121>



Hannibal Hamlin. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Hannibal_Hamlin%2C_photo_portrait_seated%2C_c1860-65.jpg>

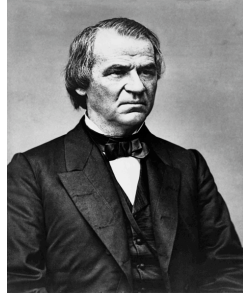
John Hay (1838-1905): Lincoln's private secretary. Hay was present when Lincoln died and later wrote a ten-volume biography of the President. President William McKinley appointed him ambassador to Great Britain and was Secretary of State under President Theodore Roosevelt. <http://www.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/1898/hay.html>



John Hay. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:John_Hay%2C_bw_photo_portrait%2C_1897.jpg>

Andrew Johnson (1808-1875): Unequal to the task of carrying out Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction and reunification, he fell to the overwhelming force of the Radical Republicans who were able to muster the first override of a Presidential veto. Seven

years after his one term Presidency, he was elected as Senator from Tennessee but died only a few months later. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/aj17.html>



Andrew Johnson. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Andrew_Johnson_-_3a53290u.png>

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) – Lincoln repeatedly replaced generals when they failed to win decisive battles, once telling General McClellan, "If you don't want to use the army, I should like to borrow it for a while." For four months in 1862, he even took personal command of the armies. Lincoln had no combat experience, but he read military history deeply and with understanding. He finally found the general he was looking for in Ulysses S. Grant.

John Nicolay (1832-1901): Lincoln's first official act as President was to sign an authorization making Nicolay his personal assistant, recruiting John Hay. After four years of serving the White House – often at odds with Mrs. Lincoln and suffering very ill health, he left the White House. He later served in Europe as a member of the diplomatic corps and again in Washington as Marshal to the U.S. Supreme Court from 1872 to 1887.
<http://www.mrlincolnswhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=21&subjectID=2>



John George Nicolay. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:John_George_Nicolay_-_Brady-Handy.jpg>

William Seward (1801-1872): Lincoln's Secretary of State. He survived an assassination attempt the same night Lincoln was killed. He continued to serve as Secretary of State until 1869. He negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia (sometimes called "Seward's Folly.") <http://www.sewardhouse.org/biography/>



William Seward. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:William_Seward%2C_Secretary_of_State%2C_bw_photo_portrait_circa_1860-1865.jpg

Edwin M. Stanton (1814-1869): Following Lincoln's death, upon which Stanton said, "Now he belongs to the ages," calling Lincoln "the most perfect ruler of men the world has ever seen," Stanton headed up the investigation into the assassination conspiracy. His high-handedness led some to suspect him of witness tampering. Though he continued to serve in the Johnson administration as Secretary of War, Johnson did not get along with him. When the President attempted to oust Stanton in favor of another candidate, the Secretary barricaded himself in his office. The Congress used Johnson's attempted action against Stanton and the Tenure of Office Act to initiate Johnson's impeachment. He died four days after the Senate confirmed his appointment by President Grant to the Supreme Court, making his term in office the shortest in American history.



Edwin M. Stanton. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_M._Stanton>

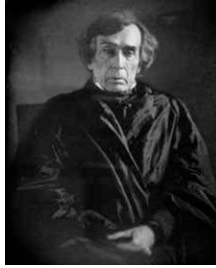
Thaddeus Stevens (1792-1868) – In the 1830s, he was already strongly anti-slavery and assisted runaways to freedom. He offered a resolution calling for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia when served in the US House of Representatives. At the outset of the Civil War he chaired the powerful House Ways and Means Committee. His radicalism is evidenced by his calls for the abolition of state lines in the South and a complete reorganization of the region once the war was won. On the other hand, he shares great responsibility for the creation of the Freedmen's Bureau and both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution in testimony to his unflagging support of civil rights for former slaves.

<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/ppet/stevens/page5.asp?secid=31>



Thaddeus Stevens. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Stevens_thadee.jpg>

Roger B. Taney (1777-1864) – President Jackson appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (replacing John Marshall) when he failed to win confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury. In the case of *Dred Scott vs Sandford* he wrote the majority opinion, declaring that slaves were property and therefore not capable of citizenship. The decision further pronounced the Missouri Compromise of 1850 unconstitutional, asserting that since the Constitution protected private property, the Congress could pass no law prohibiting slavery in the Western territories. In this way he contributed to the tensions that built to the Civil War. http://chronicles.dickinson.edu/encyclo/t/ed_taneyR.htm



Roger Brooke Taney. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Roger_Taney.jpg>

Lyman Trumbull (1813-1896) – He sponsored the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, banning slavery in the United States. Trumbull regarded Lincoln as too soft and indecisive regarding the war and slavery. Nevertheless, he and the President came together on the subject of the Thirteenth Amendment. After the war, Trumbull's radicalism softened.

<http://www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org/inside.asp?ID=163&subjectID=2>



Lyman Trumbull. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Lyman_Trumbull_-_Brady-Handy.jpg>

Military Leaders

- Of the 425 Confederate generals, 146 were graduates of West Point.
- Almost one third of the U.S. Army officers resigned to serve the Confederacy.

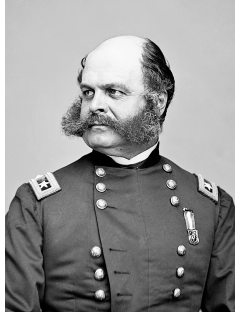
Don Carlos Buell (1818-1898) – A veteran of the Mexican War, he was promoted to brigadier general and given command of the Army of the Ohio (November 1861). He seized Nashville (February 2, 1862), reinforced Grant at the Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7, 1862), and relieved of command after failing to capture Confederate General Braxton Bragg in Kentucky.



Don Carlos Buell. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Don_Carlos_Buell.jpg>

Ambrose Burnside (1824-1881) – Though he did not do well at the first Battle of Bull Run or at Antietam, Lincoln gave Burnside command of the Army of the Potomac on November 7, 1862, but relieved him of that command in January 25, 1863 following his defeat at

Fredericksburg, Virginia in December of 1862. Following the war, he enjoyed a political career as governor of and later US senator from Rhode Island.



Ambrose Burnside. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/22/Ambrose_Everett_Burnside.jpg>

David Glasgow Farragut (1801-1870) – A seaman who commanded his first ship at the age of 12 during the War of 1812, Farragut was a Virginian who left the South as soon as his home state seceded. Under his command, a small naval force captured New Orleans on April 30, 1862, essentially ending foreign interest in supporting the South and boosting spirits in the North. Lincoln's grateful government created the rank of rear admiral for Farragut. In August of 1864, he destroyed the Confederate warships in Mobile Bay. Though he did not take the city, he effectively closed the South's last port. He became the country's first four-star admiral after the war.



David Glasgow Farragut. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Adm2.jpg>>

Andrew Hull Foote (1806-1863) – In charge of Union naval operations along the northern Mississippi, he aided General Grant in the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson in Tennessee. Commissioned a rear admiral, he was on his way to command the blockade at Charleston, South Carolina, when he fell ill and died. In 1862, he ended the alcohol ration in the US Navy.



Andrew Hull Foote. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Andrew_H._Foote.jpg>

Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885) – Having resigned his commission in 1854 following service in the Mexican War and elsewhere from the northeast to the northwest, Grant had difficulty

getting back into service at the outbreak of the Civil War. After his successes in Tennessee, Lincoln was urged to let him go because of questionable performance at Shiloh, he eventually given the Army of Tennessee and went on to one decisive victory after another – all the way to Appomattox Courthouse. He served briefly as Andrew Johnson Secretary of War and succeeded Johnson in his own two-term Presidency.



Ulysses S. Grant. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Ulysses_Grant_1870-1880.jpg>

Henry Wager Halleck (1815-1872) – On July 11, 1862, Lincoln named this author of *Military Art and Science* General-in-Chief of the Armies despite his reputation as both a poor tactician and an inadequate strategist. He was replaced early in 1864 by Grant and became chief of staff in Washington.



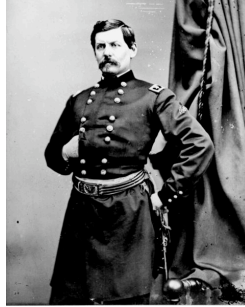
Henry Wager Halleck. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Wager_Halleck>

Joseph Hooker (1814-1879) –After serving in the Mexican War, he resigned his commission to farm in California. Though greatly successful in many battles, Hooker was also insubordinate. His defeat at the Battle of Chancellorsville in 1863 lost him command of the Army of the Potomac though he went on to win the Battle of Lookout Mountain. He served under Sherman but resigned when his personal shortcomings denied him promotion.



Joseph Hooker. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Joseph_Hooker_-_Brady-Handy--restored.jpg>

George Brinton McClellan (1826-1885) – Like most Civil War military leaders, McClellan had served in the Mexican War, but he stayed in the service and rose in status. Despite experience and strong troops, McClellan failed to demonstrate the decisive and bold action Lincoln expected. When he ran against President Lincoln in 1864, he lost significantly. In the post-war years he became an engineering consultant.



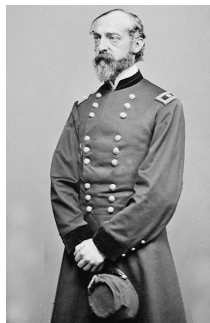
General George McClellan. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:GeorgeMcClellan.jpeg>>

Irvin McDowell (1818-1885) – After he lost the First Battle of Bull Run, Lincoln relieved him of command. When his actions at the Second Battle of Bull Run also yielded failure, he was tried for misconduct but was acquitted. He never engaged in battle again.



Irvin McDowell. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Irv_mcdowell.jpg>

George Gordon Meade (1815-1872) – A veteran of the Mexican War, Meade was regarded as the victor at Gettysburg and won the command of the Army of the Potomac as a result. Some believe he was overshadowed by Grant. Following the war, he served in numerous war departments.



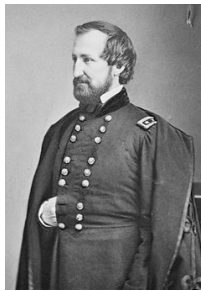
George Gordon Meade. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:George_G._Meade_Standing.jpg>

John Pope (1822-1892) – As commander of the Army of the Mississippi, Pope captured all points along the river north of Memphis. As commander of the Army of Virginia, he lost the Second Battle of Bull Run, after which he lost his command. After the war, he regained his reputation as with successes during the Indian Wars.



John Pope. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:GenJohnPope.jpeg>>

William Starke Rosecrans (1819-1898) – Though he maneuvered the Confederates out of Chattanooga, Rosecrans was relieved of command after his defeat at Chickamauga. After the war he enjoyed a career in diplomacy and politics.



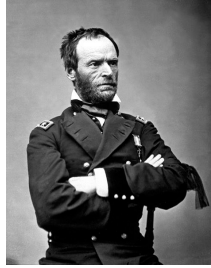
William Starke Rosecrans. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:GenWmSRosecrans.jpg>>

Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888) – Though he lost at Chickamauga, Sheridan caught the eye of General Grant when he successfully charged Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. During his raid on Richmond as cavalry commander in the Army of the Potomac, Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart was killed. As commander of the Army of the Shenandoah, he assisted Grant and Sherman in forcing the surrender of Robert E. Lee. After the war, he served as military governor of Louisiana and as a commander in the Indian Wars, he was general-in-chief from 1883-1888.



Philip Henry Sheridan. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Philip_Sheridan.jpg>

William Tecumseh Sherman (1820-1891) – Though of little fame – other than to draw Lincoln's ire for his mistreatment of reporters, Sherman aided Grant in his victory at Vicksburg and went on to lead the most brutal long-term action of the war, the March to the Sea that cut a swath 60 miles wide from Atlanta to Savannah. He also forced Confederate General Johnston's surrender in April of 1865. Unlike Grant, he adamantly resisted involvement in politics.



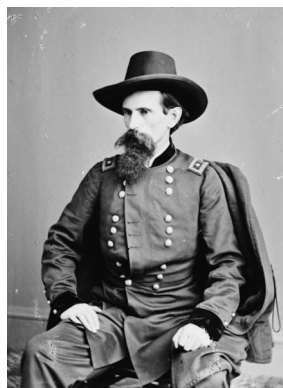
William Tecumseh Sherman. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:William-Tecumseh-Sherman.jpg>>

George Henry Thomas (1816-1870) – He earned the epithet “Rock of Chickamauga” for staving off Confederate onslaughts before Union reinforcements arrived to facilitate the safe withdrawal of Northern forces. His action earned him the command of the Army of the Cumberland, and he went on to distinguish himself in the Battle of Chattanooga. He also went on to prevent Confederate General Hood from cutting off Union communications. After the war, he served as military governor of both Kentucky and Tennessee.



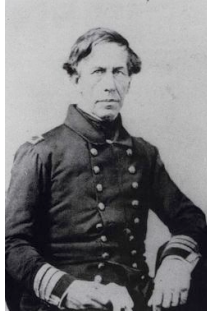
George Henry Thomas. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:George_Henry_Thomas_-_Brady-Handy.jpg>

Lew Wallace (1827-1905) – The son of Indiana’s sixth governor is perhaps best known as the author of *Ben-Hur*, but as Indiana’s adjutant general, he played a significant role in recruiting Hoosiers to serve in the Civil War. He was promoted from colonel in the 11th Indiana Infantry to brigadier general in 1861. After the war, Wallace served on the commission that investigated Lincoln’s assassination. His stint as ambassador to the Ottoman Empire contributed to his writing *Ben-Hur* which he completed while governor of the New Mexico Territory (though some see the character Judah Ben’Hur’s undeserved sufferings at the hands of a Roman military man as a parallel to his feeling his own reputation had been sullied at Shiloh and never corrected by General Grant). Born in Brookville, Indiana, he died in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where a museum dedicated to him is located today.



Lew Wallace. Wikipedia. 5 August 2008.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Lew_Wallace_-_Brady-Handy.jpg>

Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) – As commander of the *San Jacinto*, he sparked the Trent affair that nearly lead Lincoln to a war against England when he seized two Confederate diplomats from the British packet *Trent*. Although he was court-martialed for insubordination in 1864 and suspended from duty, he was made a rear admiral on the retired list.



Charles Wilkes. Wikipedia. 18 July 2008.
<<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Charles-Wilkes.jpg>>